

(C)opyright
in the
Classroom

AEA-TIC September Seminar
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What is copyright?



Why does copyright matter?

Copyright Do's for Schools

- DO make sure that all audiovisual material shown to students is directly related to curriculum. Be especially aware of film ratings.
- DO ask your faculty to sign a copyright compliance agreement. (APS does not have such a form. Talk to your principal about creating one.)
- DO write the record date on all videos you record.
- DO write the required erase date on all videos you record. This date will vary with the program. See advertisement of program, flyer from producer, or calculate fair use date.

Copyright Do's for Schools

- DO keep receipts and purchase orders for all media and computer software. Keep the catalog (or pertinent pages) to verify purchase of public performance rights.
- DO require teachers to verify recording date and source for all home-recorded videos. Fair use guidelines say that programs must be used for classroom instruction within 10 days of taping. After that the video may only be viewed by the teacher for evaluation and must be erased after 45 days.
- DO write for permission to retain recording of useful programs.
- DO post a copyright notice on VCRs, DVD-Rs, scanners, computers, overhead projectors, and opcopy machines.

Copyright Do's for Schools

-DO remember that the person who pushes the button is also liable. So is the principal who knows copyright is being violated. Notify in writing both the principal and teacher when you are aware of copyright infringement. Keep a copy in your own file.

-DO keep a copy of Kidsnet or Access Learning to verify taping rights from the various networks. Kidsnet also lists supporting material and addresses where inexpensive copies of non-recordable programs can be obtained. Both Kidsnet and Access Learning have online counterparts.

-DO encourage teachers to use fast forward. Often only a portion of a video will make as effective a point as the entire film. Also, some producers will allow use for "excerpts" when they will not allow use of an entire program. Write for permission. As of 2005, clearplay DVDs will meet this need.

Copyright Don'ts for Schools

-DON'T show films or videos for reinforcement or rewards. Video rental stores cannot authorize you to give public performances, nor can any video identified as HOME USE ONLY.

-DON'T loan VCRs, DVD-Rs with patch cords or dual deck units. Watch for questionable situations: why would a teacher need two recorders except to make a copy.

-DON'T copy commercial computer software, except to make an archival (one that isn't used) copy.

-DON'T copy cartoon or TV or film characters for decorations, bulletin boards, or handouts. Purchasing clip art, duplicator books, and bulletin board figures is acceptable, but you may not enlarge, modify, or change the medium.

Copyright Don'ts for Schools

-DON'T record programs off cable channels without investigating the recording rights first. Only programs recorded off the air (network television) can be recorded without express permission. Look for this permission in the teacher's guides that the various networks and program producers send out. These guides will also tell you the retention rights. Keep a photocopy of the permission with the recording at all times.

-DON'T record a program because you know a teacher will ask you for it later. Requests to record programs must come from a teacher in advance and in writing. Also, requests to record programs must come from the bottom up...teachers can ask you to record but your principal may not.

-DON'T create anthologies on tape, disc, or photocopier. Copying an article, poem, or excerpt is fine, but combining them into a new work is not permitted.

DON'T apologize for obeying
federal law.

Visit the U.S. Copyright Office
Web site for a copy of
Circular 92 if you would like to
know more.

Teaching Copyright to Students

Cyberbee

<http://cyberbee.com/copyrt.html>

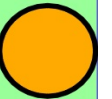
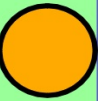
Copyright Kids

<http://www.copyrightkids.org/>

Taking the Mystery Out of Copyright

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/copyrightmystery/#>

There are thousands of schools out there, how will they know?



What are the penalties?

- Actual fines can be based on the true financial loss to the copyright owner.
- Statutory fines range from \$750 to \$30,000 per infringement, unless the courts find that the infringement was intentional and knowledgeable and then the fine can be as high as \$150,000 per instance.

Infringement of computer software copyright was declared a felony in 1992 with fines reaching up to \$250,000.

The guilty classroom teacher or librarian is not the only party charged. Principals, Curriculum Developers, Superintendents, and full school districts have been included in lawsuits that have cost millions of dollars.

So how do I know what Copyright law allows?

Thankfully, Jeffco Public Schools has created a fabulous resource to help us all.

<http://jeffcoweb.jeffco.k12.co.us/isu/library/copyright.html>

So where can you find copyright-free or royalty free materials???

<http://www.pics4learning.com>

<http://creativecommons.org/education>

Any Government website

<http://www.soundzabound.com>

<http://www.royaltyfreemusic.com/school-projects.htm>

<http://www.edu-cyberpg.com>

Information in this flipchart collected from various Web sites including those already listed as well as...

http://www.education-world.com/a_curr/curr280.shtml

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Copyright>

<http://www.csusa.org>

Also from the book

Copyright for Schools a Practical Guide, Fourth Edition

Carol Simpson

2005. Linworth Books, Inc. Worthington, Ohio.